

ABSTRACT

A method of recovery of DNA fragments using ultrafiltration. The method of the present invention relates to the separation and/or fractionation of double stranded linear nucleic acids using continuous pressure differential ultrafiltration to achieve improved recovery of small PCR products. In one embodiment, dilution of sample such as small PCR products is carried out prior to purification by ultrafiltration. Subsequent filtration of linear DNA, for example, under diluted conditions significantly increases the recovery of smaller PCR products, and improves the recovery of larger DNA fragments as well. In another embodiment, reduced vacuum pressure is used during ultrafiltration to increase the recovery of smaller PCR products and improve the recovery of larger DNA fragments as well.

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